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FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1918.

Breakdown Everywhere.

Read Maximilian Harden this morning. Read what he says about Prussia. His paper, Die Zukunft, is published in Berlin, the stronghold of kultur. Imagine what would happen to an American newspaper that dared to print corresponding anti-national sentiments in New York, Chicago or Washington. Its plant would be wrecked before the ink of the press was dry, and its editors would have to seek the safety of a police station to prevent violence being done them.

Harden, the Socialist, has drawn an indictment against the Prussian autocracy which no enemy has surpassed. He says that "the soul of modern Germany" can be summed up in the words, "down on your knees." He adds: "The old Prussian spirit has conquered the German spirit, has subdued it, has reduced it to slavery and never has its dominion been more fatal than today. The bad taste of modern Germany is represented by this Teutonism, which has the whole of history against it. Its very soul is dominated by this idea of bondage."

"You think that the British and Americans are such as the conservative papers represent them. They have proved themselves to be very different at the Yser, at Arras, and at Dormans. They have shed the best of their blood, spent hundreds of thousands without dreams of conquest, simply for their ideals. Does this in any way correspond with the picture you have drawn of them?"

Then read what a neutral Swiss paper says of the changing situation in Germany:

"Germany can only, under the most favorable hypothesis, postpone for still a short time on the Western front a decision which will be unpleasant for her. The submarine has been a failure and has been the means of bringing the United States into the war. Germany has lost from an economic point of view. She is condemned to die as a nation, as Austria-Hungary has exhausted herself. She can only try at the last moment to save her existence by transforming herself completely."

"In the East the plans of Germany are falling, to pieces, and Bolshevism is tottering. Turkey is a prey to anger and despair, and the Czar of Bulgaria, who allied himself with the central powers against the wishes of his people, is very seriously ill at Mannheim."

"In the central powers famine in necessary food-stuffs is becoming more and more terrible and no use of force can any longer assure salvation. Even if the offensive of the entente could be arrested today and Germany could resume the offensive the inevitable issue would be perhaps retarded, but in no way modified. Thus little by little all neutrals are following events are arriving at the same conclusion. The defeat of Germany and her vassals is certain."

Read what Spain has to say about Germany. Her government is being forced against its will to come to a rupture of relations with Berlin. Read what the Russians are thinking and saying and doing. Read of the fires of revolt among the Czechs-Slovaks, of the formation of a new republic in the very heart of the central empires.

Germany is at last coming close to the point where she must face the hideous truth. The entire world is turned against her. She finds a closed door everywhere; the prestige of her civilization, her scholarship, her achievements, and her arts, gone for generations to come. She finds herself face to face with the fundamental flaws of her character. Only by changing that character, only by bitter penance for her past arrogance and her past crimes by sackcloth and ashes, can she reach the Day of Atonement.

Political Eyes on Maine.

Maine, which votes for governor September 9, is called the nation's political weather vane. It is usually Republican. If the G. O. P. vote is increased, look for Republican fair weather in the nation. If the vote is decreased, look for storms for the Republicans. And if Maine goes Democratic, watch out for tornadoes that will wreck the G. O. P. all over America.

Democratic leaders and editors there predict they will elect their State ticket and also send a Democrat to the U. S. Senate.

The campaign this year will differ from any Maine has had in 20 years in that the liquor question will cut no figure. The Democrats adopted a platform squarely aligning themselves behind Woodrow Wilson in his war-making capacities. In State matters they demand State control of water power, and State purchase of wild lands so that selfish interests, which usually tie up with the Republican State machine, may not make fortunes out of what should belong to the State.

But the Democrats are going to make great play with issues arising out of the war and not covered by their platform. They will carry the fight right to the door of Governor Carl Milliken, who is a candidate for re-election. Last winter when all New England was crying for coal, much publicity was devoted to the charge that while August citizens were suffering, the governor had a whole carload of 36 tons put in his home.

The last legislature created a fund of \$1,000,000 for the relief of families of Maine soldiers. It is charged Governor Milliken and his State Council have so construed the law that many deserving people are suffering. The law provides \$4 per week for a dependent parent. The governor and council decided that in order to be recipients of this people must be "aged, infirm and dependent." They also decided one must be 60 before being termed "aged."

E. E. Newbert, Democratic candidate for U. S. Senator, in a speech at Lewiston, asserted he knew of a Pittsfield woman who had given three sons to the cause one of them having been killed in France. She is fatally ill, but as she is only 55, can get no State aid. A woman in Sanford gave five sons to the army. One of them died. Another was gassed and will die. She needed help, but didn't get it. She was not 60. As Maine has been

practically denuded of its young men and as the average age of mothers of these boys in service is 50, the issue is coming home with striking force.

B. G. McIntyre, Democratic nominee for governor, is in the live-stock business, which brings him into intimate touch with the farmers and lumber men of Maine. He has been elected to various offices in his home district and country.

E. E. Newbert is the Democratic nominee for Senator against former governor and present Senator Bert Fernald, Republican. He is a strong campaigner who surprised Maine people by being elected and re-elected mayor of the capital city of Augusta. He has also been State treasurer.

Bread Cast Upon Waters.

There were times before the world war when the eyes of native American citizens were somewhat blinded to the advantages of democracy and the virtues of a cosmopolitan citizenship.

In theory—and in oratory—we heartily endorsed the principle which made America the "melting pot" of the nations, and brought to our cities, our schools, our industries, and our government men and women of infinitely varied creeds and colors—and but one ideal—our own ideal of freedom, for all, forever.

In theory—and in the sincerity of our secret hearts—we welcomed all men, but in practice we were not always so cordial and appreciative in our manner toward these voluntary Americans. Most of us were slightly annoyed by their superficial differences of dress, language and manner, or by their material prosperity and amazingly large families, or by their poverty and the social and economic problems their very existence created for us. We jostled them a bit when they got in our conquering way, or when we could not jostle we addressed them and teased them by inventing for them half derisive names—waps, guineas, kikes, bohunks, greasers, hunkies, and a score of other tags designed to emphasize and remind them of their difference from ourselves. It is so long since our "first families" were immigrants, too!

Here in America we have sometimes regarded the political and religious liberty, the free education and the economic opportunities we bestowed upon these newest citizens as "bread cast upon waters." We were secretly dubious about its successful return—but nevertheless we cast it forth, praying over it, laughing a little—and wondering much.

And after many days—! Then came the war. The bread of freedom which this nation cast upon the waters—the waves and waves of foreign immigration—is returned to us a thousandfold. The casualty lists tell the story—the last story of men born in all the lands of the earth, men who died for but one—our own and their own America!

The Remaining Pro-Germans.

Messrs. Debs, Berger and Germer, leaders of the pro-German rump to which the Socialist party has been reduced, have been in conference at Chicago, and have emerged with a declaration that the St. Louis platform, which Comrade Hillquit admitted needs modification, is to stand.

Thus the Socialist organization, whose policy, like that of imperialistic Germany, comes from an autocratic top and not from a democratic bottom, is recommitted to the doctrine that the declaration of war against Germany was a crime against the people of the United States and the world; that the war is a "capitalist" one forced on the people against their will; that there shall be by the party "continuous active and public opposition to the war through demonstrations, mass petitions and all other means within our power."

No wonder the Socialist rank and file has been streaming out of the party and its membership has been reduced to less than 100,000 for the country, says the New York Globe. The withering hand of the Kaiser controls the organization. Its leaders brought national prejudices from Germany when they arrived here, and these they have not shaken off during their life in America. They pretend to be internationalists, but in fact they are nationalists, for America right or wrong, but German nationalists, for Germany right or wrong. For years they have favored everything that would help imperialistic Germany. They have opposed everything that did not favor her, and such being the record there is no chance to misjudge the springs of action. The so-called "regular" Socialists of this country are conscious or unconscious servitors of the Kaiser.

To be such it is necessary for them to be guilty of a triple treason. First, to the country of their adoption, for the Socialist, while he does not emphasize nationalism, admits it has some just claims in the present state of the world. Second, to mankind as a whole and to those principles of morality which Socialists as well as non-Socialists uphold. Third, to the particular formula of internationalism that Socialists in all countries have exploited.

Of the three offenses the last, from the standpoint of Socialistic propaganda, is the most suicidal. Think of a group which holds that the allegiance of proletarians is to their fellow workers rather than to a nation supporting the Kaiser in efforts to set up by force a system under which everywhere rulership shall be in the hands of an exploiting class! The Socialist of all men is the one who should be opposed to Kaiserism and its works.

Prattling Tongues.

The Kelly Field "Eagle" publishes the following to discourage those senseless rumors which get about so rapidly. These rumors are part and parcel of the German propaganda in this country:

"Prattling tongues and rattling brains make the same kind of a racket and besides getting you in bad—yes, even to the 'hoosegow'—they constitute, in nine cases out of ten, pro-Prussian propaganda. 'When you hear something that might be interesting if true, buckle up your chin-strap a little tighter and trace the grapevine to the root. When you have found the originator of your Prussian-blue mirage, if it's true, congratulate him; if it's a lie, knock his block off.'"

Every time you lick a thrift stamp you help gum up the Kaiser's plans.

Today's greatest writers are the authors of those letters that come from "over there."

A Little Day.

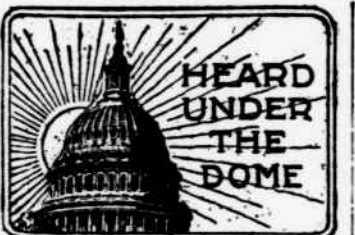
By EDMUND VANCE COOKE.

A shimmering day, a shining sky,
A cool brook babbling gently by,
A clover nook and in your eye
A look to live for, or to die.
What memory calls I do not know,
What older ghosts flit to and fro,
Or why today it haunts me so;
That little day of long ago?

The lingering breeze, the clover's scent,
Brings not a memory to repent,
And questions why you came, or went
Are vain as dreams of summers spent.
Again the summer breezes blow,
Again the sweet skies softly glow,
The clovers bloom, the waters flow,
But where the day of long ago?

(Copyright, 1918.)

"SCHOOL DAYS"



Not yet!

Indeed, not—the State railway commissions of the various States are not willing to give up to the Federal government their right to make intrastate rates on railroads.

The question has come up in Nebraska in acute form at a commission of other States, in letters sent out by C. E. Elmquist, of this city, are asked to join with the commission of the Cornhusker State in requesting any incursion into their sphere of "legitimate and exclusive" held of rate-making.

What attitude the Federal government has taken on this has not yet become known. The Federal power is so sweeping that of course the Federal managers have enough to do without bothering about litigation which may directly affect their function. And yet if the States enter into a pact and as a result of court action deprive them of some of their rights the Federal managers are apt to take a keen interest in the affair. Congress is divided on the question of leaving power in the hands of the State governments. The States rights advocates are to the fore naturally, advocating a continuance of this doctrine in this particular field. But most of them are bound to admit, if pressed for reply, that the step might work all sorts of hardships on the Federal railroad administrator and upon the public. Some of the Republican members who helped endorse a Federal rate-making or centralization plan at the 1913 Republican National Convention are strong for the decapitation of the State bodies. They insist that under present circumstances the State bodies can only hinder and hamper the effective conduct of the transportation business of the country.

The President's trip to see Col. House gives denial to the statement made in Congressional hall that the publication of a serial on "The Real Colonel House" had hurt the colonel with the executive. At any rate, if the President was embarrassed by the publication of this indiscreet story he has recovered from it, and proposes to lean upon the editorial quite as much as he has done in the past. Whatever may have been the condition of affairs in this respect, Col. House himself probably did not worry seriously about the matter.

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A LINE O' CHEER EACH DAY O' THE YEAR.

By John Kendrick Bangs.

THANKSGIVING.
Thank God for Hearts of Light!
Thank God for Purpose True!
Thank God for Youthful Might!
That sallies forth to do.
Thank God for Souls so leal
They bear to victory
Through Hells of flaming steel
The Standards of the Free!
(Copyright, 1918.)

New York, Aug. 16.—It was Ward McAllister, once the Petronius of Manhattan, who gave the name "Four Hundred" to the city's elite in the social whirl. Fame came to McAllister through a humble newspaper reporter just as it comes to nearly all in these days.

New York was about to give a great ball and Ward McAllister, as the self-appointed social arbiter, was in charge of the list of invitations. He explained to a reporter that, owing to the problem of space, only 400 cards were to be sent out, commenting: "After all, there are only 400 persons in New York who count in a social way."

The quick-witted reporter returned to his office and fashioned a story about New York's "Four Hundred." The name lives to this day, but no one remembers the name of the reporter.

New York has no Ward McAllister today. Harry Lehr for a time ruled the social destinies of Gotham, but he is rarely remembered any more in the public journals. McAllister came of good parents, but was poor. A legacy of \$100,000 fell to him. He spent it all for the costume that he was to wear at a fancy-dress ball, and that was the handsome costume at the ball. Later he went to San Francisco to join his father in the practice of law. He gave dinners that created much comment.

Some one spoke to the elder McAllister of the admirable manner in which his son kept house, and he was the aptest retort. "He keeps everything but the Ten Commandments." Two years of California and then McAllister returned East. He was not satisfied with his triumphs in New York, and he went to Europe. He cultivated cooks more than royalty. His chief delight was giving great dinners. He was invited to a ball given by the Grand Duke of Tuscany. The King of Bavaria attended. Something terrible happened. The offender was an American girl who was dancing with McAllister. "I did it," she said after the dance. "As I passed the King I dug him in the ribs with my elbow." McAllister never spoke to her again. McAllister, on his European trip, met the Prince of Prussia, later the Emperor William. He returned he said he was pained to find that the great American, gulping his wine instead of lingering over it. And William has been gulping ever since—his latest effort being to gulp down the world.

Restaurants and hotel keepers are getting ready for the great American drought which Mr. Webster defines as the continued absence of moisture. The moisture in this instance is not the kind that falls from the heavens but is drawn from spigots or poured from bottles.

In other words, the purveyors of food and drink are expecting prohibition of a very short time. Cope land Townsend, one of the hotel oracles, while not admitting that prohibition is the solution of the problem does admit that hotel keepers must prepare for a change.

Many of the hotels, it is said, will install elaborate soda fountains and foyers and there will be no drink bars and also self serving cafes. Bowling alleys, gymnasiums and hand-ball courts will also be installed to give vent to the American hotel guests' desire for recreation. The rose and gilt dancings will try to brave the drought with soft drinks but it is the general belief that many of them will close.

The subway in hot weather is stuffy, reeking with bad air and a shade cooler than the Turkish Bath. All in all it could not be considered healthful and yet subway guards take on flesh during the hot spells. There is less sickness among subway guards in these periods than any other—so statistics show. Scientific facts are all against it but there is less nausea and fainting in the subway when the weather is hot than other times. And finally more people ride in the subway in hot weather than cool, the reason being offered that they can get home more quickly.

W. F. Redmond, 49 years of age, employed at 606 Ninth street, northwest, was taken ill and died yesterday at his place of employment.

Coroner Nevitt was notified and issued a certificate of death from natural causes. He lived at 118 B street northwest.

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Army and Navy News
Best Service Column in the City

Of the newly appointed general officers of the Marine Corps Maj. Gen. John A. Lejeune recently has been in command of the Marine brigade in France, having recently succeeded Gen. James G. Harbord, national army, who has been promoted to major general and assigned to duty in charge of the supply service of the American Expeditionary Forces. It is expected that Gen. Lejeune now will be given another command appropriate to his rank and that Brig. Gen. Charles A. Dutton, who has been in command of one of the regiments of the Marine brigade, will be placed at the head of the brigade; but this, of course, rests entirely with Gen. Pershing. Maj. Gen. Linton W. Waller is in command at the headquarters of the Marine advance force at Philadelphia, and it is expected that he will remain there. Brig. Gen. James E. Mahoney probably will continue in command of the Third Provisional Marine Brigade at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Brig. Gen. Charles A. Long is in duty at the headquarters of the Marine Corps as assistant to the commandant. Brig. Gen. Ben H. Fuller is in command of the First Regiment and Marine Barracks at Philadelphia. Brig. Gen. S. R. Ford, Quartermaster Department, probably will remain in charge of the Marine depot of supplies at Philadelphia. Brig. Gen. John T. Myers is on duty as first Marine officer of the Atlantic fleet, and he probably will be relieved from duty by an officer of the rank of colonel. Brig. Gen. Albertus W. Catlin, who was in command of the Marine Corps in France, and who was severely wounded in action several weeks ago, has just arrived home, and he probably will be assigned to duty in this country after recuperation.

English army officials are much exercised over the prospect of a discontinuance of the supply of light horses for use in the army. It has been suggested that a materially higher price should be offered as an incentive to horse breeders and to meet increases in the price of every kind of forage and in the cost of labor. The English breeder must be able to dispose of his horses at a reasonable profit over the cost of production or the output of light horses will cease. The situation also confronts the horse breeders of Ireland, where many farmers raise light horses for the English market. Practically every farmer in that country has a habit of taking to market one or two light horses every year, but the increased cost has made them turn their attention to a heavier type of horse which is bringing more money.

The bill to restore the six months pay to dependent relatives of deceased officers and enlisted men will be one of the few service measures to receive consideration when Congress reconvenes in regular session on August 2. It already has passed the Senate and has been favorably reported to the House by the House Military Committee. The Secretary of War has called attention to the fact that the officers and enlisted men of the army and navy, as they have been on the books since 1908, is that the so-called "six months' gratuity" would provide a fund immediately available to the family upon the death of the officer or enlisted man, so as to take care of the extraordinary expenses of the period of emergency and readjustment caused by the taking off of the support of the family, and that the pension allowed to dependents would assist in their support during the period of dependency, and that the benefits were rightly regarded as part of the remuneration for service in the army. The bill as amended by the House Committee provides as follows:

That hereafter, in addition upon official notification of the death from wounds or disease, not the result of his own misconduct, of any officer or enlisted man on the active list of the regular army or on the retired list, when on active duty, from and after October 6, 1917, the Quartermaster General of the army shall cause to be paid to the widow and, if there be no widow, to the child or children, and if there be no widow or child to any other dependent relative of such officer or enlisted man previously designated by him, an amount equal to six months' pay at the rate received by such officer or enlisted man at the date of his death. The Secretary of War shall establish regulations requiring each officer or enlisted man having no wife or child to designate the proper dependent relative to whom this amount shall be paid in case of his death. Said amount shall be paid from funds appropriated for the pay of the army.

Sec. 2. That nothing in this act or in any existing legislation shall be construed as making the provisions of this act applicable to officers and enlisted men of any forces or troops of the army of the United States other than those of the regular army, and nothing in this act shall be construed as making the provisions of this act applicable to officers and enlisted men of any forces or troops of the army of the United States other than those of the regular army, and nothing in this act shall be construed as making the provisions of this act applicable to officers and enlisted men of any forces or troops of the army of the United States other than those of the regular army.

Sec. 3. That the sum received hereunder shall be paid to the dependent amount that may be, or may become, due and payable to any such widow, child, children, or dependent relative of such officer or enlisted man under the war-risk insurance act.